FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZERI I POPULLIT CONDEMNS PLANS TO MODERNIZE BUNDESWEHR

LD1010485Y Tirana ATA in English 0908 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 10, ATA--In a commentary on the visit of the foreign minister of Bonn to the U.S.A., the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes that the demands of the German Federal Government for the equipment of Bundeswehr with the up-to-date sophisticated weapons, the neutron bomb included, were at the center of all the talks Genscher has in Washington. The masks that these weapons are required for the "needs of defence," stresses the newspaper, are best attempts to deceive the German people, international public opinion and those who want to believe them. Bonn is making intensive preparations for wars and aggressions against the other countries and peoples, stresses the newspaper. It points out the desire of West German imperialism to take revenge and to impose itself on its NATO allies. The newspaper writes further on that Bundeswehr which is under the command of the former Hitlerite officers, is, in the fold of NATO, a pistol of the United States of America for the realization of their plans for hegemony, expansion and rivalry with the other imperialist superpowers, the Soviet Union in Europe, Middle East, Mediterranean and elsewhere. Therefore the U.S. imperialists have spared nothing to meet the demands of German militarism. Now, too, special honours were made to Genscher in Washington and, as the capitalist press points out, his demands were welcomed and were taken into consideration. This is understandable. In reality, though the chieftains of U.S. imperialism in their noisy and demagogical bargains with the chieftains of Soviet social-imperialism speaks about the limitation of strategic weapons, the tests of nuclear weapons, missiles and aircraft which cannot be perceived by the reconnaissance means and state that they are "against" the neutron bomb, their military industry turns out all kinds of weapons and they are supplied also to the West-German militarism.

Alongside U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which are the most savage enemies of mankind, stresses the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, German revanchist imperialism constitutes a very dangerous and aggressive force. It has not and will not give up its revanchist policy, of returning to the former borders of "Great Germany". Genscher's demands on behalf of the Bonn government for modern armaments and mass extermination weapons have a distant target. They constitute a great danger for the peoples and are an integral part of the attempts for the implementation of the old policy of the most reactionary and militarist forces of Germany.

As a popular saying goes: Appetite Grows While Eating. It is U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, each for its own account and in its own ways, that nurture this military and political appetite of the Germany's barbarous militarism and its expansionist tendencies. Therefore, it is both of them, the USA and the Soviet Union that are responsible for everything that the German imperialist militarism, armed to the teeth, is preparing to do once more though it has not paid off the crimes it perpetrated during the Second World War, to the German people, the neighbouring peoples and all the progressive mankind.

MEHMET SHEHU RECEIVES TURKISH CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD0520385Y Tirana ATA in English 1832 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 5 (ATA)--Today, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mehmet Shehu, received the leader of the cultural delegation of the Government of the Republic of Turkey, the general director for cultural affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Ertugrul Ciragan, with the request of the latter.

During this meeting, Ambassador Ertugrul Ciragan handed over to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu, a personal message from the prime minister of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit.

Attending the reception were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi, and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Javer Malo. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Orhan Akbil.

Cultural Agreement Signed

ID072218Y Tirana ATA in English 1845 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 7, (ATA)--The two years plan on cultural exchange between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey was signed in Tirana, today.

The plan was signed for the Albanian side by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Javer Malo, and for the Turkish side by the general director for cultural affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ertugrul Ciragan.

Attending the signing ceremony were besides the members of the delegation, also the vice-minister of education and culture Anastas Kondo, the scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences Luan Omari, the director of the Fourth Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Xhustin Papajorgji, and others. Present were also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Orhan Akbil, and the members of the Turkish delegation.

In honor of the Turkish cultural delegation, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Javer Malo, gave a dinner. Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi, the vice-rector of the Tirana University, Basim Daja, etc.

Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Orhan Akbil.

Turkish Cultural Delegation Departs

ID072220Y Tirana ATA in English 1852 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 7 (ATA)--The cultural delegation of the Government of the Republic of Turkey, headed by the general director of cultural affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ertugrul Ciragan, left our country today.

The delegation were seen off at the airport by chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Javer Malo, the director of the fourth department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Xhustin Papajorgji, the director of the department of arts at the Ministry of Education and Culture, Kristo Jorgji and others.

Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Orhan Akbil.

USSR KATUSHEV-LED STATE DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 APR

AU101226Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A Soviet state-economic delegation led by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, arrived in Bulgaria today. The delegation will take part in the 21st session of the commission.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission; members of the Council of Ministers; deputy ministers and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and members of the Soviet Embassy were also at the airport.

Economic Talks Open

AU102144Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--A new expression of reciprocally profitable cooperation and bringing the two countries' economies closer to one another--this is how the work of the 21st session of the Bulgaro-Soviet commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, which opened here today, could be characterized.

At the opening ceremony the heads of the two sides of the commission, deputy-chairman of the governments of Bulgaria and the USSR, Mr Kiril Zarev and Mr Konstantin Katushev, delivered speeches. They stressed that the implementation of the outlined programme for bringing the economies of the two countries closer to one another in all spheres of life reflects the strivings of the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples and sets a good example for materialization of socialist economic integration.

At today's plenary sitting of the session the development of Bulgaro-Soviet economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the wake of the 20th session of the commission was discussed. Considered were also the prospects for its further deepening in the spirit of the decisions taken by the two fraternal parties and governments in compliance with the concrete direction given to this end by Mr Leonid Brezhnev and by Mr Todor Zhivkov during their meeting in May and June of 1977.

The commission centered its attention in particular on the possibilities for expanding cooperation and joint production of construction and road-building machinery, communication and electronic equipment, machines for the light and the food industry and cooperation in metallurgy and the chemical industry. Topical issues of the joint development [words indistinct] technologies and the solution of concrete scientific and technological problems were touched upon.

The participants in the session also viewed the progress of Bulgaro-Soviet trade, which this year is expected to exceed 5,600 million roubles. Discussed were the Soviet deliveries for Bulgaria's top term-bound construction projects.

The session continues its work tomorrow.

USSR Embassy Reception

AU102147Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] In honor of the Soviet delegation to the 21st session of the Joint Bulgarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, headed by Konstantin Katushev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party tonight at the USSR Embassy. The party was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Tano Tsolov, Nacho Papazov, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee, as well as by Comrades Mako Dakov, Sava Dulbokov, and Andrey Lukanov, by members of the government, deputy ministers, and others. The cocktail party was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

TODOROV RECEIVES SOVIET PLANNING COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

AU102150Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Lebedinski, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. They had a talk on problems connected with the further development of bilateral cooperation in view of perfecting planning and national economic management. Special attention was devoted to the USSR experience in creating automated systems in our country. The meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Nayden Naydenov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

LEADERS RECEIVE TELEGRAM OF GRATITUDE FROM PRC LEADERS

AU101454Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has received a telegram from Yeh Chieng-ying, chairman of the PRC All-People's Assembly Representatives' Permanent Committee, expressing gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of his being elected to this post.

Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has also received a telegram from Hua Kuo-feng expressing gratitude for the greetings on the occasion of his being appointed to the post of chairman of the PRC People's Council.

ZHIVKOV CABLES PAKISTAN TO COMMUTE BHUTTO SENTENCE

AU072212Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent a telegram to Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, appealing for setting aside the death sentence pronounced against Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former prime minister of Pakistan.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CABLES PCI ON TERRORISM IN ITALY

AU072115Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party which reads as follows:

"The Bulgarian communists, who follow with attention the events in the internal political life of Italy, are disturbed by the cases of political provocations and terrorism, the work of reactionary extremist elements, which have become more frequent of late. The abduction of Mr Aldo Moro is particularly alarming because a prominent political figure of Italy was kidnapped. There exists the real danger for the created state of tension to undermine the positions of all the progressive and democratic forces, a leading place among which is occupied by the Italian Communist Party, and to impede the efforts towards the further democratization of public life.

"On behalf of the Bulgarian communists we express solidarity with your struggle in defence of the acquisitions of the democratic forces, against the encroachments of internal and international reaction."

BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

AU071819Y Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)--The deputy ministers of foreign trade of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, Messrs Tsanko Gitsov and Miroslav Bursa, signed a 1978 trade and payments protocol between the two countries here today. It provides for a considerable increase of commodity exchange, especially of products of mechanical engineering and the chemical industry.

In the 1976-1980 period Bulgaro-Czechoslovak trade is expected to go up by more than 50 per cent as against the last five-year period, and to exceed 1,500,000,000 roubles. Bulgaria ranks third among Czechoslovakia's foreign trade partners.

Bulgaria delivers to Czechoslovakia metal-working machinery, transport and hoisting equipment, electronic and hydraulic equipment, calcinated soda, cigarettes and other foodstuffs. (?It) imports from that country products of the electrotechnical industry, construction machines, electric engines, rolled metals and chemicals.

Of particularly great importance to the development of economic cooperation between the two countries are joint production and specialization in the field of motor-car industry, metallurgy and mechanical engineering. Joint deliveries cover some 25 per cent of mutual trade. This five-year period their value is expected to reach nearly 300,000,000 roubles.

SEMERDZHIEV ATTENDS AVIATION SCHOOL GRADUATION CEREMONY

AU081513Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Student-pilots--the "liberation" graduates of the Georgi Benkovski military-aviation school--were today promoted at a military ceremony on the school's grounds to their first officer rank. Attending were Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Lt Gen Lyubcho Blagoev, commander in chief of the antiaircraft forces and the air force; Ivan Peshev, chairman of the Pleven Okrug People's Council, and many young people and citizens from all over the country.

After the minister of national defense's order promoting the graduates to their first officer rank was read, the young (?commanders) were cordially greeted by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev.

PAPERS SEE NEED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB

Danger Continues Despite Decision

AU1014O5Y Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Commentary signed (SN): "Postponed..."]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday announced that, for the time being, he had decided to postpone the start of the neutron bomb production. But, of course, at the same time it clearly follows from the official White House statement that the neutron bomb development and production program is not being canceled.... So much for the facts. What can be added to them?

First, compared with the reports coming from Washington even a few days ago to the effect that the American President's intention was to give a green light to neutron bomb production, we have here an obviously realistic decision.

The decision was undoubtedly influenced by the pressure of the world public, particularly by the broadest strata and by a number of government and political figures in Western Europe where the deployment of these mass destruction weapons is planned. Along with this one should appreciate the fact that President Carter did not succumb to the pressure of opposing forces--namely, the military-industrial complex and the military-political circles closely connected with it both at home and in the NATO pact member-countries which exerted pressure on the U.S. President up to the very last moment to make him decide in favor of the bomb.

On the other hand, it is exactly in this connection that one should say more. Jimmy Carter has merely postponed N-bomb production, clearly indicating that any possible future production of this menacing weapon will depend "on certain conditions." And, as is known, in the United States we are given to understand that these "certain conditions," consist of the possibility of using anything and everything for exerting pressure and extortion, both against the socialist states and also frequently toward their own partners and West European allies.

All this, together with the awareness that the military-industrial complex and the reactionary militarist circles will not fold their hands in their lap now, continues to represent a very grave danger. All this clearly speaks in favor of the broad international public remaining vigilant; it speaks in favor of the battle against the neutron bomb continuing. Actually, the immediate military, economic and political danger of the neutron bomb has not really yet been completely removed. Thus the "no" to the neutron bomb must continue to resound from everyone as intensively as ever.

Text of MLADA FRONTA Commentary

AU1014O5Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Unsigned commentary: "Washington: An Evasive Maneuver on the Fate of the 'N' Bomb"]

[Text] President J. Carter announced yesterday that, for the time being, he had decided to postpone neutron bomb production. Undoubtedly, the pressure of worldwide public opinion contributed to this step--particularly the pressure exerted by broad sections of the public and by numerous political figures in Western Europe where these new mass destruction weapons would primarily be deployed, according to NATO's plans.

Of course, at the same time it clearly follows from the official White House statement that the neutron bomb development and production program is not being canceled. [paragraph continues]

According to this document, Carter has issued instructions to the U.S. Defense Department "to continue modernizing" the Lance missile warheads and the 200 mm cannons so that in the future these weapons could "eventually" be used for launching neutron bombs.

The modernization of other weapons from the arsenals of the United States and its allies in the NATO pact--both conventional and nuclear--is also to continue. Furthermore, according to the U.S. President, NATO's entire military potential should be strengthened.

Simultaneously Carter has made it apparent that the future "final" decision on neutron bomb production is to depend on certain conditions of arms limitation that are unacceptable for the Soviet Union. On the basis of press reports, announcing the first signs of Carter's step yesterday and of propagating it in advance, this was stated both by Aleksey Petrov, TASS press agency commentator, and by other Soviet sources.

Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech yesterday in Vladivostok: In view of the mass protest movement against the intention to produce neutron weapons and to deploy them in Europe, the United States and certain other NATO countries are pretending a willingness to negotiate this question with the USSR, but in reality they are trying to make it the object of bargaining and are tying the decision on this weapon in with other questions not connected with it. All this merely conceals the endeavor to avoid giving an answer to the USSR's unambiguous, concrete proposal on the mutual renunciation of neutron weapon production.

Leonid Brezhnev also rejected the American arguments claiming that the neutron bombs have a "defensive character." He called them offensive nuclear weapons and, moreover, weapons primarily intended for the liquidation of people.

It is clear that the international battle against neutron weapons is not over since its aim has not been achieved, namely, the unequivocal decision that this mass destruction weapon will not be produced or introduced in armaments. This is the demand stated by the Dutch parliament and by the former Dutch defense minister who resigned in protest against the planned deployment of neutron bombs in Western Europe. This is also the demand of numerous political figures and various peace organizations in the United States itself, and also in the FRG, Denmark, Norway and so forth, to say nothing of the justified indignation of the public in the socialist countries.

Carter's decision may be characterized rather as an evasive maneuver aimed at trying to shift responsibility for the final solution of this entire extremely dangerous matter to others. However, nothing will come of it. The final end to the entire neutron bomb affair must logically be brought about by the one who started it: the United States.

PRESS COMMENT ON HUSAK'S VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

LD101100Y Prague CTK in English 0932 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 10 CETEKA--All Czechoslovak dailies devote attention to the official visit of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, to the Federal Republic of Germany, starting today.

RUDE PRAVO says that the visit will provide the supreme officials of the two countries with an opportunity to discuss, besides topical international issues, bilateral relations in which economic contacts play big role. "The talks can thus be expected to give impulses to the deepening and expansion of economic cooperation and to the use of its most effective forms."

The Czech youth daily MLADA FRONTA stresses that "the historical importance of this visit does not rest only in the fact that it is the first visit of a Czechoslovak head of state in FRG existence. It also lifts relations between the two neighbouring European states with different social systems to a higher level." The paper adds that this is determined by the need to secure peaceful development of the two states and their nations, as well as the whole of Europe.

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, the Czechoslovak People's Party daily, emphasizes that Czechoslovakia "persistently strives for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, deepening of the process of international detente, and for understanding and cooperation among nations."

Bratislava, CETEKA--The Slovak trade union daily PRACA says that despite problems, the principles of peaceful coexistence ever more prevail, and this is in the interest of all nations. This paper, too, believes that Czechoslovak-FRG economic cooperation has prerequisites for promotion, and this is of great importance for the consolidation of the stability of the two countries' relations.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOVA, STOICHKOV VISIT; AGREEMENT SIGNED

Strougal at Opera Performance

LD102303Y Prague CTK in English 2121 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Prague, April 10, CTK--Days of Bulgarian culture, called by Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak the "biggest cultural event in the history of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cultural relations," were officially opened here today. They started with a gala performance of the Bulgarian national opera "Tar Kaloyan" in Prague's Smetana Theater. Guests at the opening performance included Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and an official Bulgarian delegation led by Chairman of the Committee for Culture Lydmila Zhivkova and Deputy Premier Grigor Stoichkov.

Cultural, Scientific Agreement Signed

AU102211Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--Today Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, was received by Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia. They discussed issues pertaining to the role of culture in the developed socialist society and the results achieved from the exchange of cultural values between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. It was emphasized in this connection that good prerequisites exist for further deepening of the traditional cooperation and that cooperation in culture and the arts contributes considerably to the mutual process of getting the two peoples to know each other better, to consolidation of traditional friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and Mr Matej Lucan, deputy-chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, signed a new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

As Mrs Zhivkova noted in her speech at the signing, the agreement is a new document on fraternal cooperation between the parties and the people of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. It was drawn in compliance with the high level of the integration processes between the two socialist countries in a sphere of exceptionally great importance in the sphere of art and culture. The tasks, means and forms for enrichment of the creative interaction of the institutions and the workers of socialist culture, art and science are clearly outlined in the new agreement.

Mrs Zhivkova underlined that this agreement marks a new phase of intellectual closeness and opens up new prospects for a further upsurge of the Bulgarian, Bohemian and Slovak language studies, for all-round acquaintance with the historical, cultural and intellectual heritage of the two countries and the integration of socialist culture.

Mrs Zhivkova went on to say that in the new document extremely clearly was revealed that common basis which enabled the Bulgarian, the Czech and the Slovak people to achieve all-round upsurge in all spheres of life, and especially in the sphere of culture and science. "And this basis is formed by the global historical achievements of our common and the most loyal friend and ally, the Soviet Union, who leads the culture and science of victorious socialism to the heights of the most daring dreams of the most brilliant minds of mankind.

"We are confident that in the closest cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, by uniting our efforts, joint programmes and great all-round initiatives, we will pursue ever more successfully our coordinated cultural foreign policy in order to make the considerable achievements of our socialist culture known to mankind, in order to establish its highly responsible role and power for transforming and forming human consciousnesss, a factor accelerating and aiding human evolution."

Mr Matej Lucan, deputy-chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, stressed in his speech that Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation in culture and science is permanently deepening and expanding in compliance with the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by the two countries, in compliance with the policy of the BCP and Czechoslovak Communist Party. He underlined that the newly-signed document opens up wide possibilities for deeper and manysided acquaintance with the cultural values created by the peoples of the two countries during their long and eventful history

Strougal Receives Stoichkov

LD101852Y Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 10, CETEKA--Bulgarian Deputy Premier Grigor Stoichkov, in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, met here today with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal for talks on several aspects of bilateral economic cooperation, particularly expansion of cooperation and specialization in production.

CSSR-DPRK COMMITTEE MEETS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

Strougal Receives DPRK Official

LD062154Y Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 6 CETEKA--Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today the deputy chairman of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kong Chin-tae, head of the Korean delegation at the 3rd session of the Czechoslovak-Korean intergovernmental consultative committee for economy, science and technology.

They discussed the two countries' achievements in further development of the socialist society, and their political, economic and cultural plans for the nearest future.

They agreed, in connection with the successful work of the consultative committee, that possibilities exist for further extension of bilateral cooperation.

Protocol Reported

LD080620Y Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 7 CETEKA--A protocol on the further development of scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed at a four-day third session of the two countries' intergovernmental consultative committee for economic, science and technology, which ended here today. The committee also discussed some possibilities of cooperation in the spheres of the engineering industry and foreign trade.

Delegation Departs for Home

LD090640Y Prague CTK in English 0947 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 8 CETEKA--The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to the third session of the Czechoslovak-Korean inter-governmental consultative committee for economy, science and technology, left Prague for home today. The delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Kong Chin-tae, was seen off at the airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Yi Won-pom, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to Czechoslovakia.

BRIEFS

DZUR HONORS GENERAL VACIAVIK--Army General Martin Dzur, minister for national defense, today presented the Order of Labor to Lt Gen Milan Vaciavik, deputy commander of the Western Army Region. The high state distinction has been conferred on Vaciavik by the president of the republic on his 50th birthday in recognition of his long years of devoted service in building the Czechoslovak People's Army. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Vlastimil Chalupa, federal minister of communications, returned from Moscow to Prague today. In the course of his working visit he discussed questions concerning further cooperation between the communications sectors of both countries and signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation for the coming period. Officials of the central and regional committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, too, have returned from the Soviet capital today. Headed by Miroslav Zavadil, chief secretary of the association, they took part in the first gathering of Soviet and Czechoslovak public [as heard] in Sundal, Vladimir and Moscow. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA--On 3 April a delegation of the CSSR Union of Cooperative Farmers, led by the union's central secretary, Eng Ervin Zidek, returned from Damascus where they attended the conference of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART--The official Greek parliamentary delegation, which visited the CSSR at the invitation of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, departed for home on Monday. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 78 p 1 AU]

HOFFMANN TOURS MORAVIA--Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, visited the rehabilitation and training center of the Czechoslovak automobile transport enterprise in Roznov Pod Radhostem today. After a 2-day visit of the north Moravian region, Comrade Karel Hoffmann has returned to Prague. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD]

FISCHER DISCUSSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION, NEUTRON BOMB

LD101845Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] According to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament to be held in May has the mandate to lay down common aims and tasks and methods for their realisation, with regard to problems of great urgency for mankind. In a press interview he said that the fact that a UN General Assembly is dealing with arms limitation and disarmament is in itself notable. Disarmament has become the key problem in international relations, he said.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the socialist states are not going to New York empty-handed. They are offering a realistic program of progressive steps, which among other things includes such far-reaching measures as a treaty on the banning of the production of nuclear weapons and their gradual elimination.

However, anyone who wants to have the neutron bomb sanctioned lays himself open to suspicion. Clarity with regard to this question would favorably influence the atmosphere of the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Oskar Fischer again stressed the GDR's willingness to actively participate wherever peace and security must be strengthened.

NEUMANN STATES GDR POSITION ON ANTIAPARTHEID YEAR

LD102325Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR Government Commission for International Antiapartheid Year, spoke in Berlin today to foreign journalists accredited to the GDR about the GDR's contribution to the antiapartheid year.

[Begin Neumann recording] We have invited you to this press briefing in order to explain to you how we here in the GDR heed this UN appeal. At the same time we want to make clear to you the GDR's standpoint on some burning issues of the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

You are no doubt aware that the GDR Government implements a far-reaching program of national measures of manifold solidarity actions. The GDR Council of Ministers set up a government commission for the UN antiapartheid year, which began its work on 20 March 1978. It is the task of this commission to coordinate the (?many activities) in our country. Our contribution toward the successful course of the fighting year will be to strengthen the all-round support of the peoples in southern Africa and their national liberation movements in the struggle for freedom and human rights.

The time is ripe to put an end once and for all to the remnants of colonialism, racism and neocolonialist strivings. The UN decisions show the right road for this. The 1960 declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples should be implemented without restrictions and the Security Council decisions on Namibia, as well as the decision on sanctions against southern Rhodesia and SouthAfrica should be strictly adhered to. All UN member states are obliged to do so.

The many statements from circles of the large capitalist powers about an alleged support for the antiapartheid movement, also for the implementation of the right to self-determination of the peoples in southern Africa, are nothing but cant. They serve in reality to hide their true intentions. The racists would not be still in power if they had not received massive support from outside. Over 1,200 imperialist monopolies are active in southern Africa with the aim of safeguarding their super-profits through the (?racist) exploitation of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. FRG-South African trade alone amounts annually to over DM5 billion, and FRG export guarantees increased from DM480 million in 1970 to DM2.8 billion in 1977. It is proof that the monopolies count on the continuation of the racist rule. The Security Council decision on the arms embargo must also be seen in this context.

We naturally welcome this important decision to isolate the apartheid regime. It is our view that the arms embargo will only then receive a solid basis if cooperation with South Africa ceases in all spheres. The GDR therefore emphatically advocates economic sanctions.

Daily solidarity with the peoples fighting for the implementation of their (?inate) rights is a matter dear to all GDR citizens. In implementation of its internationalist obligation and as a member of the United Nations, the GDR stands firmly by the side of the national liberation movements. The GDR Government commission will fulfill its tasks in this sense.

Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

TRYBUNA LUDU Article Reviewed

LD110902Y Warsaw PAP in English 0603 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Press review: TRYBUNA LUDU on Neutron Bomb Decision]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 April PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU today points to the difference in the Soviet Union's and the United States' attitudes towards the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. The difference which was highlighted by recent speeches by the two countries' leaders.

"While numerous Soviet initiatives are accompanied by the belief that as far as the disarmament questions are concerned, one should act in an energetic, consistent and principled way, i.e. taking no heed of those who produce various kinds of objections, the United States is evidently very inconsistent and is clearly inclined to yield to pressure of the militaristic and cold war forces, which eventually leads to postponing the questions which are the most urgent for the world.

"In the opinion of the USSR, Poland and other countries of the socialist community, the abandoning of the production of the new mass destruction weapons such as the neutron bomb is one of the main conditions for stopping the arms race.

"President Carter's having postponed a decision on this question does not solve the problem. It does not mean the abandoning of the production of the weapon and thus cannot be treated as a step which curbs the arms race.

"The U.S. is trying to exert political pressure and to make the neutron weapon the object of bargaining if not today so in the future. The U.S. is declining to respond to a concrete and precise proposal made by the Soviet Union to reciprocally give up the production of the neutron weapon.

TRYBUNA LUDU goes on:

"In the speech made in Vladivostok Leonid Brezhnev assured the world that 'on her part the Soviet Union will continue to make effort to systematically proceed along the road of military detente and then pass to concrete disarmament."

"This voice is yet another proof of the consistency with which the Soviet Union strives to solve the most important problem of the present day, the proof of the adherence to principles in assessing the current situation and of a deep sense of responsibility for the peaceful future of the world."

TRYBUNA LUDU Cites 'Maneuver'

AU1016482Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Drecki article: "The World's Basic Problem"]

[Text] The key task of current international relations is to achieve real progress in military detente and to take specific steps toward implementing disarmament.

[illegible] speech [illegible] aboard the Admiral Senavin cruiser, Leonid Brezhnev reminded us once again of this basic truth with great force and clarity. "The basic problem of our life now," he said, "is to stem the arms race, to insure that armaments are gradually reduced and, in the final reckoning, to eliminate the threat of a nuclear disaster."

This is an action directive which the USSR, Poland and other states of the socialist community have consistently followed in their international policy for a long time, protecting the human right to live in peace. At the same time, this is a truth which more and more people throughout the world are accepting as their own by recognizing its obvious correctness.

Two elements are needed if disarmament negotiations are to achieve real, satisfactory progress. First: determination, consistency and the political will to achieve agreement. Second: renouncing all attempts to exploit disarmament negotiations in order to obtain one-sided military advantages and to change the military balance of power to one's own advantage.

In their approach to the problems of military detente the socialist states fully respect these two elements. The crux of the present difficulties in pushing ahead with disarmament is that the attitude adopted by some Western states in disarmament negotiations shows neither consistency nor a comprehension of the fact that the point is not to try to obtain some one-sided advantages, but to make joint efforts to stem the escalation of the arms race. The course of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting strategic armaments, which was described by Leonid Brezhnev yesterday, has supplied many examples of this.

The laws we generally associate with disarmament problems apply to a particular degree to the neutron bomb, a new type of offensive nuclear weapon which seeks to primarily destroy life and increases the danger of nuclear war. President Carter's recent announcement that he has deferred his decision on the production of this weapon is a clear example of the equivocation of U.S. policy that L. Brezhnev cited by referring to the SALT negotiations. This equivocation has so far prevented progress in disarmament.

The postponement of the decision to begin production does not amount to abandoning it. This is the basic fact. What is more, this half-way measure, which, among other things, is a result of violent protests throughout the world, including the determined and general protest of Polish society, has been achieved in a way that makes it necessary to evaluate it not as a partial retreat, but simply as a kind of maneuver. A number of circumstances indicate that, with regard to the neutron bomb, the United States and some NATO countries are trying, as Leonid Brezhnev said, to "fool nations by pretending to be supposedly ready to negotiate on this matter with the Soviet Union, whereas they are in fact trying to make it an object of bargaining and to tie the issue of this weapon to other matters that have nothing in common with it."

The U.S. President's announcement has not freed mankind from the threat created by the appearance of the plans for the production of this genocidal weapon. The point is not to annouce successive postponements, but to definitively renounce any intent to produce this weapon and deploy it in Europe. The thing to do is not to exploit the neutron bomb as a bargaining chip, but to completely eliminate from international life the dangers created by the very idea of the appearance of this weapon.

The nations are demanding a definitive and binding abandonment of the plans for the production and deployment of the neutron bomb. Clear and precise proposals in this regard were put forward by the CPSU general secretary in his speech and by the draft convention submitted by the socialist states to the Geneva Disarmament Committee. These proposals are still awaiting a positive response. [paragraph continues]

What is involved here, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his Far East speech, are the problems that will determine the development of the international situation and that affect the fate of every human being on earth.

PAP Reports Protests

LD102055Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 10, 1978, TASS--

Polish Press Agency reports:

PAP, Warsaw, 10 April--

The entire Polish society continues to firmly demand the total resignation from the plans of production of neutron weapons. In the appeals and resolutions adopted during protests rallies various trade and social milieus, industrial crews and youth come out in favour of respect for the fundamental right of man: the right to live and work in peace. The Polish nation so cruelly experienced by the events of the last world war is particularly morally entitled to oppose the attempts at deploying a new, inhuman weapon in NATO arsenals, at impeding the process of detente and intensifying tensions in international relations.

Participants in the protest rallies and meetings add their voice of protest to the voice of progressive world public opinion, simultaneously expressing their support for peaceful disarmament initiatives of the socialist states, of the Soviet Union in particular. The Polish society calls on the governments and political parties to oppose the cold-war forces hampering the peaceful development of mankind. The Polish people are aware of the great danger that the launching of the neutron arms production poses to the world peace, the resolutions say. Neutron weapons are in fact nothing else but nuclear arms threatening with total annihilation. The possibility of using them in a miniaturized form lowers the threshold of the probable introduction of atom arms to battle fields.

A protest rally was held today at the monument of the victims of fascism in the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz in Oswiecim. It was attended by 2,000 pathfinders of the local schools and veterans of the Second World War. "We, the young generation of the Oswiecim region, have a particular right and obligation to defend peace. We demand the halting of the arms race", says the resolution adopted by the youth.

Protest rallies were also held in the industrial plants and institutions of the Szczecin, Wroclaw, Legnica, Leszno, Tarnobrzeg.

GIEREK RECEIVES DANISH CP OFFICIAL

LD101859Y Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 April, PAP--The First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek met Chairman of the Danish Communist Party Jorgen Jensen now in Poland.

During the cordial talk the two informed each other about the work and current tasks of the two parties. They also reviewed some questions of cooperation among the Baltic countries and of broadening of Polish-Danish relations. During the review of the current international situation, special emphasis was put on the significance of arms limitation and disarmament for the entire humanity.

It was stated that the world would face a qualitativeiy new and particularly dangerous stage of the arms race if the plans of the neutron bomb production and its deployment in NATO countries are not dropped. Both parties are invariably working for the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki conference final act, opposing all the attempts to upset the good international situation.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI MESSAGE TO TITO ON MINE DISASTER

LD102104Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent a condolence message in connection with a tragic mine catastrophe in Yugoslavia to Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

JAROSZEWICZ VISITS OLSZTYN VOIVOIDSHIP

LD102040Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stayed today in the Olsztyn Voivodship where he visited a few agricultural enterprises. He was interested in the development of animal raising, especially hog breeding, and in the progress of spring fieldwork. The premier also acquainted himself with the progress of work at some construction sites in Olsztyn which are being prepared for this year's central harvest festival. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz also met with the members of the executive of the voivodship party committee in Olsztyn.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES DPRK DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION

SK080440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 8 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA)--Henryk Jablonski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, president of the State Council of the Polish Peoples Republic and chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front, on April 3 met in Warsaw Ho Chong-suk, head of the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of our country, on a visit to Poland, according to a report.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the cordial verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president of the State Council of Poland.

He expressed sincere thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his highest respect and warm greetings to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

He manifested the invariable support and solidarity of the Polish people for the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present there was the ambassador of our country to Poland.

A vice-chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front was also present.

KRUCZEK, IN TRUD, ANTICIPATES NINTH WFTU CONGRESS

LD1013437 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions: "Close the Workers Ranks!"]

[Text] Warsaw--These days we are completing the great work on the preparations for the Ninth World Trade Union Congress. It will be of tremendous significance, sum up the development of the international trade union movement over the period since the Eighth World Trade Union Congress and adopt important decisions for the future.

Major changes have occurred in the world arena and in the international trade union movement since the previous congress in Varna. The forces of peace and progress have scored important victories in the acute confrontation with the forces of imperialism and cold war. A new and more auspicious atmosphere has evolved for united trade union action. At the same time the distribution of class forces has grown more complex in many capitalist and developing countries.

At the congress in Prague we will have to analyze the new phenomena in depth and draw the correct conclusions.

The Soviet Union's constructive peace policy and the peace offensive being implemented in cooperation with the other socialist countries have scored portentous successes on a world scale in recent years.

The scope with which the world's progressive forces celebrated the 60th anniversary of Great October with their Soviet friends was significant. The festivities to mark the jubilee were an expression of the recognition of the USSR's role in shaping the new positive processes in the world and were a manifestation of the working people's devotion to Lenin's great creative ideas.

Constructive changes in the world and in Europe have also been made possible thanks to the strong and resolute actions of the forces of the national liberation movement in developing countries, thanks to the activity of the communist and workers parties, class trade unions in capitalist countries and the working people's growing militancy.

The WFTU has occupied and now occupies a prominent place among the public forces and organizations acting in the interests of peace and progress. It is possible to emphasize with a sense of profound satisfaction that over the years since the Varna congress, as formerly, the WFTU's firm voice has always been loudly audible on the main political questions of the present day. The federation's initiatives in the interests of democracy, progress and social justice are well known and enjoy broad support. The voice of the working people united in our trade union ranks sounds out loudly against apartheid in southern Africa, against political persecution in Chile and many other capitalist countries and against capital's offensive against trade union and social rights.

The changes in the world arena in favor of the forces of peace and progress have had a beneficial effect on the processes which take place inside the international trade union movement. Working people and trade unions are becoming increasingly clearly aware that the struggle for peace and the peoples' security is an inalienable part and necessary condition of the successful struggle for the social and economic interests of the working class.

Under the conditions of the crisis, tremendous unemployment and growing inflation in the world of capital the myths of "class cooperation" and the "welfare society" are being shattered into dust, and the theories of reformism are collapsing. Working people and trade unions of different orientation have a growing interest in the experience of the trade unions of the socialist countries and in our successes in insuring economic stability and full employment and in resolving other major social problems.

The prejudices and biases of the cold war times are being overcome. Despite resistance from reactionary, conservative forces, the attention of different detachments of the trade union movement is concentrated not on what divides them but on what unites them and can be a basis for united class action.

In recent years, in addition to developing fraternal cooperation with trade unions in the USSR and other socialist community countries, the Polish trade union movement has significantly expanded relations and cooperation with trade union centers and organizations of a different orientation. In developing relations with our foreign partners we endeavor to comprehensively familiarize them with Poland's achievements in socialist building and with our trade union work and to tell them of the leading role in the socialist countries of the Marxist-Leninist parties, which are the inspiring force of our trade union movement.

While pointing to the tremendous and unquestionable successes in the sphere of Poland's socioeconomic development, which are accompanied by the constant growth of culture and living standards, we do not conceal the difficulties and problems which we still encounter. Because they are difficulties of growth, they are being overcome in the interests of the working people.

Developing our trade union cooperation with partners both in Europe and in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the trade unions of Poland, as well as the other socialist countries, are guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and class solidarity. In our activities we seek to convey to everyone the indisputable truth that the struggle against capitalist exploitation, for social justice and progress, against imperialism and colonialism and for lasting peace and disarmament is the common cause of trade union members throughout the world.

The bilateral relations constantly being developed by the trade union centers of our socialist community are undoubtedly paving the way to multilateral relations. A meeting of trade union leaders was held in Geneva in 1974, and two European trade union conferences have taken place successfully, as have a number of sector trade union conferences with the participation of representatives of trade union centers and organizations with different international allegiances.

All this represents definite progress in the difficult and laborious matter of achieving united trade union action, which is the fundamental program principle at the basis of all WFTU activity.

Many of the working people's successes in the struggle against capitalist exploitation, for trade union and political rights and for better living conditions have to a considerable extent been achieved with the WFTU's participation. The strength of the federation, which unites 180 million people, lies in the fact that it possesses a constructive, mobilizing action program and that the trade unions united in the WFTU in socialist, capitalist and developing countries act as a united front to implement this program.

We have to update this program in the course of discussion on the eve of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress and at the congress in Prague itself with regard to the changed conditions under which many trade union centers and organizations have to work.

The trade unions of the socialist community play an important role in formulating a program which takes account of all the diversity and complexity of the working conditions of different detachments of the trade union movement. We have emphasized and will always emphasize the tremendous significance of the experience of the trade unions of the land of the Soviets in the sphere of resolving public and social problems. We have emphasized and will emphasize the unity of the positions and the cohesion of the socialist countries' trade union movement both within the WFTU and in all their activities in the international trade union movement.

Polish trade unions make a considerable contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the working people in the struggle for lasting peace and social progress. We see this as our international duty, resulting from our class principles and our membership of the greatest international trade union organization--the WFTU.

AIR DEFENSE GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON OPERATIONAL READINESS

AU062215Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Stanislaw Reperowicz interview with Brig Gen Longin Lozowicki, commander of the National Air Defense Forces: "The Shield Over Polish Territory"]

[Text] The National Air Defense Forces are the youngest and, at the same time, the most modern service of the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic. Operating within the coalition system of the Warsaw Pact states, these forces protect our country against a surprise air attack. The rapid development of piloted and pilotless means of attack, especially the increasing range, accuracy and maneuverability of these means, pose increasingly newer and more complicated tasks for the soldiers of the National Air Defense Forces. We have interviewed Brig Gen Longin Lozowicki, commander of the National Air Defense Forces, in this connection.

[Question] Comarde General, many factors, including the experience of the last war, induce us to associate the notion of military threat above all with an air attack. This is natural, among other things, because our land neighbors are the friendly countries of the socialist community but the situation is different with our air borders. For years the West has been producing new kinds of weapons, designing improved missiles and flying newer and newer planes adapted to carry mass destruction weapons, and so on. We do not want to make light of the dangers resulting from this arms race but we do hope that we will be able to work and rest in peace as ever before.

[Answer] We owe this peace primarily to the correct political strategy of our party and government and to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems. Drawing conclusions from the past, we have concluded a reliable, class-conscious agreement with the countries of the socialist community. Our alliance with the Soviet Union, one of the leading powers in the world in the field of defense potential, is of the greatest importance.

It is to this policy that our people owe their life of more than 30 years of peace. This policy constitutes a foundation supporting our entire defense system, including the system of national air defense. In its character, structure, equipment and operational possibilities, this system fully satisfies modern requirements.

[Question] This interview is taking place in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces. It is therefore worth trying to review the past development of the armed service you command, Comrade General.

[Answer] National air defense was organized on the principle that it must always be able to cope with the current development of the means and methods of air attack in the world. As the threat of air attacks has increased, our soldiers have received new combat equipment which is able to destroy the enemy. At the same time, the command in charge of these resources has been integrated in order to solve complicated problems on a nationwide scale and even on the scale of the entire pact [uklad].

Thus at the beginning of the sixties the National Air Defense Forces were organized as a service of the armed forces, which now include radar troops charged with detecting and identifying conventional aircraft and pilotless means of air attacks; missile troops which are able to combat air targets at various altitudes and distances; fighter planes which are able to destroy enemy means of attack at great distances, [and] various specialist units and subunits. These formations and an automated command system constitute a uniform defense system trained to operate at any time.

[Question] Further changes have occurred in the development of the means of air attack in the past few years. Among other things, new kinds of planes and missiles have been constructed. How does our air defense prepare to thwart a possible attack with the help of these kinds of weapons?

[Answer] We have drawn the necessary conclusions from the arms race imposed on the world by the reactionary militaristic circles in the West. As the NATO armies receive new means of attack we modernize our means of defense. We are often called the soldiers of the first 5 minutes. In case of a threat we have the duty to meet and repulse the first attack that may come from the air. We are trained to detect in good time any danger threatening us. The alert must be given in good time for all the active air defense resources to be placed in full readiness. The time required to achieve this readiness amounts to the time taken by the attacking force to reach our borders. This means merely a few minutes.

The task of detecting and identifying is the duty of the radar troops, who are equipped with various radar stations capable of detecting and identifying small targets flying very fast and very far at various altitudes.

In reconnoitering the air situation we cooperate with the air defense systems of the Warsaw Pact states, and this enables us to greatly reinforce our information by the information supplied to us by our allies.

[Question] What is the role of missile troops?

[Answer] Missile troops are the basic armed service within the system of national air defense and possess various types and kinds of anti-aircraft missiles, with the help of which they can combat all air targets at any time of day or night and under any weather conditions, even if the enemy should apply radar interference.

Our missiles can combat air targets at long distance and at high speeds and, what is most difficult, at very low altitudes amounting to several meters; they can also hit maneuvering targets.

[Question] What can you say about fighter units of the national air defense?

[Answer] The basic fighter plane used by the National Air Defense Forces is the supersonic MIG, a high performance aircraft which has been tested in action. [paragraph continues]

These planes have been improved in many ways and are now equipped with modern electronic equipment which enables pilots to fly at various altitudes, under any weather conditions and at any time and to reach the targets automatically. The armament of these planes has also been crucially changed: They are flying missile launching pads.

[Question] Comrade General, tell us something about the command specifics within the contemporary system of national air defense.

[Answer] The command of the national air defense system is based on the most recent achievements of automated techniques and electronics. Both the process of producing information and the principles of disseminating this information are automated. It takes fractions of seconds to transmit information and instructions from one national air defense station to another. Almost simultaneously, electronic computers carry out thousands and thousands of calculations required by commanders, staffs and operational services. This is because modern techniques are primarily intended to cut the time required for preparing the entire system for combat.

[Question] What requirements are placed on the people who operate this precision equipment?

[Answer] The people who work in all the echelons of the national air defense system must be highly conscientious and possess broad intellectual horizons which enable them to associate the duties of soldierly service with the country's fate. They must be able to see the link between the international situation and their watchful duty periods and they must never relent their vigilance, not even for a moment. From the very first days of their service we teach soldiers how to concentrate their attention to the maximum extent. For example, some types of air targets may appear only once on the radar screens in the shape of a radiant speck of light, and the soldiers on duty must notice it, identify and report it without fail. This is why we foster a sense of enormous responsibility for the security of our homeland and people among our soldiers.

It is worth stressing that in many cases the very conditions of service are extremely difficult. Not infrequently our soldiers do their duties in completely deserted areas, in bunkers, deep underground, in small and closed cabins, with artificial light, in raised temperature....

[Question] With what achievements will the National Air Defense Forces welcome the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces?

[Answer] Last year our National Air Defense Forces accomplished the tasks posed for them by the minister of national defense and took another stride in improving the system. All the armed services can be proud of considerable achievements. During a simulated air battle at a training range in the Soviet Union, we demonstrated that we are among the best air defense systems of the Warsaw Pact armies.

The results achieved in training were fruits of the dedicated and committed work done by the entire regular cadre and by national servicemen. Our party organizations account for some 63 percent of the numerical strength of our force. The activity of PZPR members and candidates and the active work done by the organization of the Polish Socialist Youth Union are of crucial help in fostering a proper attitude in our soldiers toward their duties, social work, equipment, superiors and colleagues. Ideoeducational work is the main source of our successes.

LUKASZEWICZ ADDRESSES WRITERS' UNION CONGRESS

LD081830Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

["Excerpts" of speech by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 20th Congress of the Polish Writers' Union in Katowice on 7 April--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, thanks to the invitation of the central executive, it is with satisfaction that I take the floor at this jubilee--the 20th congress of writers. Literary creativity, the works produced by writers belonging both to the older and the younger generations--the talents of the latter generation developed in the People's Poland--are an important part of the great achievements of our fatherland. Artistic creativity in general, and literary creativity in particular, have gained a high place in Poland. The patriotic and civic thought found in the workers of our literature stresses involvement and commitment for progress and socialist transformations. The critical and moral reflections found in our literature reflect a faith in the sense and the need of man's humanist strivings. These ideas have always accompanied the ambitious efforts of our people. They are an essential factor in the shaping of social and individual consciousness of the Poles.

Esteemed delegates, we implement the guiding principles of our cultural policy in the concrete and changing economic, social and political situation of our country--in the reality of the circumstances which, in turn, influences the tasks and possibilities in the field of culture.

The bold strategy for an accelerated development of Poland in the socioeconomic field, worked out by the sixth congress of our party and developed at its seventh congress, has become the answer to the population's needs and aspirations. Life has confirmed that this is the correct way, although, to be sure, not an easy one. This new strategy released much social energy, facilitated a political upsurge, satisfied many individual hopes and aspirations and strengthened the country's strength and socioeconomic potential.

The party was guided by a feeling of responsibility for Poland, by the desire for the prosperity of the present and future generations of the nation. It was guided by the desire to insure and to create prospects for the largest young generation in our entire history. Naturally, an awareness that the country's dynamic development would also give birth to new problems, accompanied all this. However, an easy path, one that is free from difficulties and obstacles, rarely results in lasting achievements. The successes of recent years bear witness to the fact that the choice of the new path was the only correct choice; that it was worth it to make the effort, with all its difficulties.

A huge investment and modernization program in industry has been implemented. Wages have grown considerably, social security payments have, likewise, expanded considerably. Numerous new districts and housing estates have sprung up; as have new roads. The Polish countryside has never seen so large a construction program. Poland's international position has been strengthened, as have its security and its influence on the development of problems of vital interest to us.

The alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist states constitutes the foundation of our national security. The broad economic and political cooperation within the CEMA framework make it possible for us to plan the country's development on the basis of secure deliveries of raw materials, the lasting value of contracts and the advantageous nature of mutual relations. We have considerable achievements in the development of relations with all countries; relations which are both extensive and which serve peace and fruitful cooperation.

Esteemed citizens, the obvious achievements of our country do not make us blind to the existing shortcomings and defects. Partly, they arise out of difficulties which do not always depend upon us. The economic recession in the capitalist world affects us at a time, when, depending on a modernized and increased industrial potential, we have to increase the influence of exports. Our agricultural troubles are known.

The party, conscious of the magnitude of and necessity for the effort which is essential to uplift the fatherland, to insure a systematic improvement in the nation's standards of living, consistently implements the idea of uniting all Poles around the goals contained in the socioeconomic development program for our country. The inalienable striving for consolidating our nation's ideological-moral unity is among the most important principles of our policy. This unity is based on a real consensus on the most important issues: such as the acceptance of the socialist path of development, the good of the country and the population and the security and international prestige of the state. Unity thus understood does not rule out either criticism or discussion; nor does it come to terms with passivity or conformity in adaptation.

Today's Poland needs a movement of creative restlessness, of creative criticism and self-criticism--but it must be creative. The crux of the matter is that the state of unity which has been attained in Poland--unity concerning the goals which are most important for the state and the population--imposes on everyone the duty to be guided by a feeling of responsibility for the country's fate. This responsibility arises out of patriotism which is expressed in concrete work, in consolidating and multiplying the fatherland's achievements.

It is our desire to create lasting forms of a dialog between political and cultural activists and creators. We would achieve the best solutions within the framework of such a dialog, on the basis of partnership and respect for each other's province. There are no such issues, including intricate and complex ones, which we cannot discuss in Poland. It is important that this should be done among ourselves, in accordance with our socialist aims, on the basis of a deep concern for People's Poland and its culture, for the creativity that grows out of our historic and contemporary soil.

There is no need for people from foreign centers who are known for their antisocialist activities to involve themselves, or to be involved in it. The publications council attached to the office of the minister of culture, can become such a forum for discussion about the publications policy, about the problems of the publishing movement and about the problems of the literary milieu. We are also interested in expanding the role of creative unions in discussions on the basic problems and in having creative workers play a greater part in planning the development of culture in the country's socio-political life. Esteemed delgates, the position of creativity, of culture and the arts in the process of transforming our people should hold a high place in the deliberations of the writers' congress.

Edward Gierek said at his meeting with creators and cultural activists that each creator's calling is to strengther the nation's best ideological and moral values, to raise the level of its consciousness and to help take a stance with regard to the problems that contemporary times pose for each man. People expect that art will make it easier for them to reply to the question of how to live, that art will make their experiences more profound and that it will enrich their knowledge.

I am convinced that the deliberations of your congress will bear a creative and constructive character, that they will be guided by the consciousness of the lofty calling of literature and its role in our socialist society and that they will facilitate a further enhancement of the social importance and authority of the Union of Polish Writers. Please accept my wishes for successful and fruitful debates.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CANADIAN ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIALS

AU102118Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, this afternoon received (Ross Campbell), president of the board of the Canadian Atomic Energy Agency, and (James Donnely), that agency's executive president, who are visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister.

The guests expressed warm thanks to the head of the Romanian state for the interview and for the opportunity to visit Romania and become acquainted with the achievements of research work in our country and to meet with government representatives, with men of science and with Romanian specialists.

During the meeting the two sides stressed the sound relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Canada, relations which are developing continuously in various fields of activity. Within this framework, the two sides expressed the desire to intensify scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and Canada, including the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, so as to contribute to developing the economies of the two countries and to benefit both peoples and the cause of understanding and international cooperation.

The talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU071518Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Algerian parliamentary delegation led by Layachi Yaker, vice chairman of the Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The reception was attended by Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Ceterchi, chairman of the Legislative Council; and Petre Briancusi, deputy [of the Grand National Assembly].

Thanking Comrade Nicolae Ceausesou for this meeting, the head of the delegation extended warm and fraternal greetings to him on behalf of President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Houari Boumediene, as well as wishes for success along the road of progress and well-being to the friendly Romanian people. Thanking the envoy, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to convey warm greetings to President Houari Boumediene and best wishes for prosperity and happiness to the friendly Algerian people.

During the meeting the two sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and Algeria and between the peoples and parliaments of the two countries and the manyfaceted Romanian-Algerian cooperation, which is recording an upward development in many fields, in accordance with agreements and understandings reached during summit talks between the two chiefs of state. They also stressed the existence of broad opportunities for expanding bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, to the benefit of the Romanian and Algerian peoples and in the interest of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The sides also exchanged views on current international problems, particularly the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

They emphasized the need to consolidate peace and cooperation throughout the world, to politically settle differences between states, eliminate hotbeds of tension and establish new and equitable interstate relations, in accordance with the basic interests and aspirations of all peoples. They expressed the desire that Romania and Algeria closely cooperate on the international level and make a full contribution to establishing a new economic international order, with a view to building a better and more just world, a world of peace and fruitful cooperation between nations.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH REPUBLICAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU081558Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, received the delegation of the Turkish People's Republican Party led by the party secretary general Mustafa Ustundag, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The head of the delegation extended friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Bulent Ecevit, chairman of the People's Republican Party and prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, as well as best wishes for success to the Romanian people along the road of their country's development. He expressed feelings of admiration for the comprehensive development of our country, under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, outstanding figure in international life, and stressed the role and contribution of Romania and its president in the realization of a policy of reconciliation, understanding and cooperation between all states, regardless of their social systems.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended warm greetings and best wishes to Bulent Ecevit as well as wishes for success to the Turkish people in insuring their country's independent development and prosperity.

During the talk, the two sides pointed out the traditional ties of friendship and good neighborliness existing between Romania and Turkey and between the RCP and the Turkish People's Republican Party and expressed the desire to expand cooperation between the two parties, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans and Europe. Stressing with satisfaction that Romanian-Turkish relations are recording a positive development, in accordance with the understandings and decisions concluded during summit talks between the two countries, the sides emphasized the broad opportunities for developing fruitful cooperation between Romania and Turkey in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields as well as in international life.

Broaching certain international issues, the sides stressed the concern of the two parties for the need to establish a real security system in Europe, something that will guarantee unhampered peace and freedom for all European peoples. In this respect they emphasized that the unsatisfactory results of the Belgrade meeting require more than ever an intensification of the efforts by governments, democratic and progressive parties and all responsible political forces to implement the Helsinki documents, which can lead to deepening and expanding cooperation between all the continent's states and improving the political climate in Europe.

The sides also stressed the need to take firm measures for Europe's military disengagement and for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of European or world peace and security.

During the talk, the sides devoted particular attention to developing bilateral and multilateral relations among Balkan countries, promoting relations of good neighborliness, understanding and mutual esteem among them and turning the Balkans into a region of peace and cooperation.

The exchange of views also highlighted the fact that the contemporary world is confronted by many problems that should be solved in the interest of peoples which requires that small andmedium-sized states and developing countries increasingly unite their efforts to insure a positive trend in international life. Along these lines both sides advocated eliminating sources of tension and conflict and politically solving contentious problems between states. In this respect they emphasized the need to peacefully solve the Cyprus situation, which should insure the integrity, sovereignty and independence of that country; this means insuring understanding and peaceful cooperation between the two communities of the island.

The sides also pointed out the need to solve problems pertaining to underdevelopment and economic gaps between states. In this connection they stressed the importance of establishing a new international economic order, which can insure the unhampered development of all states and access to the latest achievements of the world science and technology.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN PRESS VIEWS CEAUSESCU-ZHIVKOV MEETING

AU071430Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

["A Fresh and Remarkable Moment in the History of Romanian-Bulgarian Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] The Romanian press is unanimous in pointing to the special significance of the recent meeting between Presidents Nicoale Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, assessing it as a telling expression of the fraternal feelings linking the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, of their joint wish of steadily deepening their cooperation.

Noting that the inauguration of the operations at the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower project took place after 100 years, since, not far from these places, the Romanian soldiers crossed the Danube and fought, together with Bulgarian volunteers and the Russian army, against the Ottoman yoke, for winning the state independence of the two countries as also for the liberty of other peoples in the Balkans, SCINTEIA writes. This project, the biggest objective of the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation is a symbol of the lastingness of the friendly relations between the two countries, as well as of the creative force of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

Mentioning that, besides the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol project, whose building marks the highest level ever reached by the economic cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, the two countries build together a large heavy machine and equipment works at Giurgiu-Ruse and convenanted, during the recent top-level meeting to erect, by collaboration, another important objective--the olefin complex--the newspapers stress that all this outlines a wide-scope, long-term working programme for an even faster progress of socialist construction in the two countries.

The picture of the fresh top-level Romanian-Bulgarian meeting--the newspapers write--is completed by the significance of the exchange of views on current international questions.

Stress was also laid on the resolve of the two countries to contribute to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, on their preoccupations for intensifying efforts for the engineering of European security, for the consolidation of the course toward detente, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, understanding and cooperation, for the adoption of practical measures to halt the arms race and for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament primarily, for liquidating the hotbeds of tension in the world, for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East situation as well.

All this, the newspapers write in conclusion, are arguments justifying the assessments that the recent meeting is an historical moment in the evolution of bilateral relations, an important contribution to strengthening Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, in the interest of the two peoples, of collaboration, progress and peace in the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR

AU0816587 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Nicolae Ceausescu received Khor Eng Hee, who presented his credentials as Malaysia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country. Presenting his credentials, the Malaysian ambassador extended best wishes and greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian Government and people on behalf of the Malaysian King, Government and people.

In his speech on this occasion, the ambassador stressed the good relations of friendship existing between Romania and Malaysia and the positive development of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries. I would like to state, the ambassador said, that Malaysia as well as the Socialist Republic of Romania advocate the establishment of friendly and mutually advantageous relations with all countries, regardless of ideological differences or different social and political systems, on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Stressing that Malaysia, like Romania, favors restructuring the international economic order, the ambassador said that Malaysia welcomes Romania's interest and the start of its participation in the nonalinement movement, in the fifth summit meeting of 1976, in Sri Lanka. It is our conviction, the Malaysian ambassador said, that Romania's active participation can strengthen this movement.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the ambassador for the message and in turn extended to the Malaysian King cordial greetings and best wishes for the friendly Malaysian people's prosperity and progress. In his reply, the Romanian chief of state expressed satisfaction with the relations between Malaysia and Romania, which are based on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

Pointing out the opportunities for developing bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries on the international level, the speaker said that this contributes to the socioeconomic progress of each of them and is also part and parcel of the overall concern with building a better and more just world and establishing a new international economic and political order.

On these bases, the speaker said, relations of friendship and cooperation have been established between Romania and Malaysia, relations that are reflected by the good cooperation between the delegations of the two countries in the United Nations, in the Group of 77 nonalined countries and in other international organizations and bodies.

In participating as guest in the activity of nonalined countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, Romania has expressed solidarity with these states, which can play an important role in solving complex problems such as the new economic order, disarmament and the establishment of democratic relations at the international level.

Stating that Romania is actively working to develop trust and cooperation among states and to concentrate efforts by all nations on socioeconomic development and on consolidating their independence and sovereignty, the speaker stressed that all states, regardless of size or economic and military potential, must equally participate in solving key problems of contemporary international life. In conclusion, the speakers expressed the conviction that Romania and Malaysia will fruitfully cooperate in solving these problems since the peoples of our countries are directly intersted in promoting broad cooperation among nations and establishing a climate of peace, understanding and international cooperation. After the presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Malaysian Ambassador Khor Eng Hee.

CEAUSESCU GIVES INTERVIEW TO JERUSALEM POST

AU071740Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received David Landau diplomatic correspondent of the Jerusalem POST newspaper. Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, attended the meeting. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the Jerusalem POST.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GUINEAN VICE PRESIDENT 10 APR

AU101505Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received Nchama Nguema Esono, vice president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and minister of foreign relations and friendship with the peoples, who as delegation leader is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message on behalf of the president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, head of state and of the People's Revolutionary Government, Bijogo Negue Ndong Macias Nguema, and conveyed to the Romanian people wishes for new successess in developing their country.

Expressing thanks for the message, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea as well as wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Guinean people.

During the meeting, the two sides jointly expressed the desire for promoting close relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Equatorial Guinea in various fields of activity to benefit the two countries and peoples and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world. The sides stressed that there are great opportunities to promote mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic field and to intensify bilateral cooperation in international life to promote a new policy of equality and respect among nations, of peace and multilateral cooperation in international life to promote mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic field and to intensify bilateral cooperation in international life to promote a new policy of equality and respect among nations, of peace and multilateral cooperation and to establish a new world economic order. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Andrei Receives Guinean Vice President

AU071420Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Stefan Andrei today met with Nchama Nguema Esono, Equatorial Guinea's vice president and minister of foreign relations and friendship with the peoples, who is paying an official visit to our country. The two sides discussed issues concerning the development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea as well as current international events.

Romanian-Guinean Agreements Signed

AU101508Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a long-term trade agreement were signed in Bucharest today between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. A convention in fishing was also signed.

MANESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN DELEGATION OFFICIAL 7 APR

AU071730Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Romanian Government Comrade Manea Manescu today received Luciano Radi, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Italian delegation participating in proceedings of the seventh session of the joint Romanian-Italian government commission for economic, industrial and technological cooperation. During the meeting the two sides pointed out the good relations existing between Romania and Italy and, in this connection, they emphasized the opportunities for developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The sides also exchanged views on expanding cooperation in industrial production, trade exchanges and economic cooperation in third markets. They also expressed their appreciation for the positive results of the joint Romanian-Italian government commission session.

Burtica, Radi Discuss Relations

AU081443Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/78--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had on April 7 an interview with Luciano Radi, under secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Italian delegation to the seventh session of the joint Romanian-Italian government commission of economic, industrial and technical collaboration.

They discussed questions related to the further development and diversification of the industrial and technical cooperation in domains of common interest. The works of the session that took place in Bucharest, starting April 5, concluded the same day.

The necessary measures were agreed upon for the finalization this year of fresh cooperation ventures in production, in other domains of mutual interest, inclusive of cooperation ventures on third markets.

In view of ensuring a bigger volume of goods exchanges between the two countries in 1978, and in the period by 1980, measures were also covenanted leading to the perfecting of new commercial contracts, especially long-term ones.

The protocol of the joint commission was signed by the chairmen for the two countries: Gheorghe Gaston Marin, chairman of the State Price Committee, and Luciano Radi, under secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

The positive results of the Bucharest session of the commission add to the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Italy.

Built on the foundation of the principles of equal rights, observance of national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, the Romanian-Italian relations develop continually. The trade exchange doubled in the last five years, and they have prospects to double again in the next similar interval, parallel to the amplification and diversification of the modern forms of economic cooperation, mainly in various compartments of machine-building, chemistry and other industrial branches.

A moment of outstanding importance in the multilateral development of the Romanian-Italian relations was the official visit made in Italy in 1973 by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The talks he conducted with President Giovanni Leone and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, the joint solemn declaration and the other official documents signed on the occasion gave fresh impetus to the development and expansion of the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

Confirming the upward course of the bilateral relations, Premier Giulio Andreotti's visit to Romania last spring, the talks of the Romanian president with the Italian guest, the documents adopted were also an important contribution to the continual dynamization of the Romanian-Italian relations.

OPREA RECEIVES PRC MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER 7 APR

AU0717277Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea today had a meeting with a PRC economic delegation led by Comrade Wang Li, vice minister of [the Fifth Ministry of] Machine Building, and broached matters concerning the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly the expanding cooperation between machine building units.

PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAIRMAN MEETS POPESCU-PUTURI

LD0713137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 7 April, AGERPRES--On April 7, the delegation of the Chinese People's Friendship Association with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association led by Wang Ping-nan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, now in Romania, had a friendly interview with Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., member of the State Council, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, and with other executives of the association.

POLITIKA, BORBA ASSESS CARTER NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

POLITIKA Commentary

AU102045Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Bozidar Dikic commentary: "The Only Sober Move"]

[Text] No one aware of his responsibility before history would decide to start a new and even more murderous round in the already fatal arms race only 6 weeks before the most important disarmament conference of nations in their entire history. The convening of the United Nations for a special session, opening on 23 May in New York, to finally try to clear the road to disarmament, which has been awaited since 1945, shows that no matter how much it may be undermined by differences, the world community has become a sufficiently influential authority to be more able to effectively begin to solve the deepest anomaly of the present time: The world is spending more than ever before for weapons even though it realizes that nothing can be extorted with arms and with force.

New weapons and new systems of mass destruction cannot be used in any way and by anyone as a ticket for the UN disarmament conference. Hence the polemics of recent weeks between the two powers that are most deeply involved in the arms race and in the contest with new types of nuclear missiles and other superweapons, including, among other things, the projected neutron bomb, have reflected a deep discord with the times in which we live.

The decision by U.S. President Carter--made at an extremely sensitive time of the postwar period--to postpone production of the neutron bomb at present is an explicitly political move. It reflects high responsibility and statesman-like wisdom and tactical realism. In view of the general situation in the world and the orientation of the broadest segments of the public in favor of a reasonable and compromise settlement of the great unsolved problems of our time as well as in view of the specific conditions within the Western camp and particularly among the West European partners of the NATO pact, this decision is precisely the only sober move which could be expected under the existing conditions.

For Carter and the United States this represents a strong card in their further negotiations with Brezhnev and the USSR which, after long procrastination, are now entering a decisive stage in anticipation of a more favorable turn toward a SALT-II agreement.

This abandonment--for the time being, but it must be hoped also forever--of the most inhumane weapon, the neutron bomb, which destroys people but spares bunkers and factories, nevertheless has not come unexpected and without calculations.

In accordance with military logic, Carter has not abandoned his strongest card in his arms contest with the USSR, let us say, because Brezhnev demanded this in his messages during last winter or because a campaign against the neutron bomb has been launched by the East. The West European member countries of the NATO pact for which it had been planned--according to the concepts of the U.S. military commanders they would become "neutron bases" and thereby automatically also the targets of the counterattack--have not declared themselves in favor of the neutron bomb.

The opposition of the smaller member countries of the NATO pact, which were already earlier pulling themselves out of the senseless squandering on weapons at the same time seven million people are unemployed, has certainly made the decision easier. [paragraph continues]

France's alienation from the "neutron" responsibility, then Britain's dissociation and the Netherlands' open opposition have also made it easier for West Germany to extricate itself from a small trap, that is, from the need for it to decide, and thus the decision was left to Carter. All this indicated in advance, with obvious clarity to diplomatic circles, that the price for a compromise of the superpowers in reducing the arms race must be borne by these superpowers themselves because the overcoming of their frozen relations also depends on this.

According to the announcement of Ambassador Adrian Fisher, U.S. envoy to the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the United States will renounce the neutron bomb if the USSR will renounce its long-range SS-20 multiple warhead nuclear missiles which NATO Commander General Haig even claims are a "thousand times" more destructive than the neutron bomb. Polemics of this kind may continue for a long time yet but there is no time to waste if an effective approach to disarmament is seriously considered.

The potentialities of the military nuclear powers and the existing blocs already are an anachronism of our time: They are interfering with and hindering the development of even the biggest states. The U.S. dollar is now only half as strong as it was 10 years ago, the U.S. deficit is approaching $50 billion and the Soviet needs for many things have not been satisfied as a result of high spending for military purposes. It is time for disarmament. The negotiations between the big powers, both the SALT II and "the Vienna dialog," could now easily to moved from the deadlock.

The initiatives started within the United Nations can only facilitate the road of the big powers to a compromise and accord on disarmament.

BORBA Report

AU1019447 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Bogdan Decermic report]

[Text] New York, 8 April--President Carter's decision to postpone the final decision on the production of the neutron bomb for an unspecified time is being interpreted here as a compromise, if it is correct that the White House really intended--as was publicly unofficially reported and portrayed at the beginning of the week--to give up definitely and practically, unconditionally and "unilaterally" the development and the production of the "enhanced radiation weapon," as some people call the neutron bomb.

These past few days since the unofficial announcement of Carter's official statement were used to sound out domestic attitudes, to detect more precisely and comprehensively the mood in Congress, the Pentagon and, finally, in the government itself. This also applies to the President's closest associates, NATO partners and to the reactions of the Soviet rival.

Although the postponement of the final decision has relatively and to a limited extent neutralized the opponents in Congress and in the broad political public, a division and disagreements have remained. It has been demonstrated that the scope for the "President's great gestures" continues to be considerably limited. Those who are ready--as the well-known columnist James Reston, frequently a faithful interpreter of President Carter's strategic moves, says--to completely and in a far-reaching manner to perceive and accept the U.S. President's overall view on the development of the arms race as not only a "military and political, but also a moral question" are certainly in a considerable minority.

A Link in a Long Process

According to this view, which appears to us to be on the whole the most acceptable U.S. view to the rest of the world, but which is obviously not prevailing in this country, the question that arises is not what to do with certain kinds of weapons, such as the neutron bomb, but rather what to do with the "entire reckless and expensive process of the world arms race." By one's own example one should stop the "vicious circle," that is, renounce one's own new weapons which through a chain reaction and rigid logic encourage the rival to respond with his new weapons and so on ad infinitum.

This view objectively assesses the real military and political values of a concrete weapon--the neutron bomb--and indentifies its advantages and disadvantages. In the final analysis, according to this view, the opponent can also produce the neutron bomb. At any rate, an alleged tactical or "defensive use" of the neutron bomb on European soil inevitably leads to a risk of a broad application of nuclear weapons.

Views are also divided on the actual fate of the neutron bomb after Carter's decision. There are people in the Pentagon who say that its fate has been sealed with Carter's decision. With the postponement of the final stage in producing the neutron warhead in the synchronized process of building this weapon, as an official representative of the U.S. Defense Department said, "for all practical purposes the neutron bomb is dead."

Carter's official statement, which was released yesterday, says, however, that only the definite decision on halting the "installation of elements of enhanced radiation," that is, a warhead, which remains pending, would shelve this weapon and put it out of use, while all the rest will continue to be developed.

Conditional Decision

If he made a compromise with his closest advisers, who allegedly opposed his intention to halt the production of the neutron bomb, Carter has perhaps, as is assessed here, made his decision conditional even more and has made it directly dependent on a similar Soviet decision on reducing their development programs of conventional and nuclear arms and on other restrictive military measures, particularly in Europe.

According to some people, the neutron bomb has only now become a part of the controversial and uncertain game in the current and future U.S.-Soviet negotiations not only in connection with SALT, but also in the Middle East and Africa. Leonid Brezhnev spoke in Vladivostok before Carter's decision yesterday. Brezhnev's view on U.S. "inconsistency and indecisiveness" in reaching a SALT agreement and that the Americans use the neutron bomb as a trump card in bargaining, something that is "impermissable," is being cited here.

Nevertheless, the possibility of an early meeting between Carter and Brezhnev, in which the Americans have recently shown a greater interest, is increasingly more frequently discussed by the public. One possibility mentioned is that the meeting may take place during the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament at the end of May in New York.

Be that as it may, the neutron bomb, it is stressed here, will also, along with the fate which Carter allocated it, be a subject of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations and has certainly been objectively placed in the context of the competition and bargaining between the two superpowers, perhaps more now than in the past. [paragraph continues]

It is believed that only thus can Carter resist the pressures of Capitol Hill and the anxiety of certain Western allies and preserve their loyalty. Introduced practically through the back door, the neutron bomb is perhaps playing its last tactical role in the field of the U.S.-Soviet relations and in the U.S. domestic political arena.

PRESIDENT TITO MEETS WITH SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA

LD101338Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Karadordevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in Karadordevo Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], and had a friendly conversation with him.

The president of this liberation movement of Namibia briefed President Tito on current aspects of the struggle for the independence of Namibia. Sam Nujoma expressed warm appreciation for the support and all-round (?assistance) Yugoslavia is affording the people of Namibia in the realization of its vital goals.

President Tito stressed that Yugoslavia would continue in the future to give all-round aid, both political and other kinds, to SWAPO and the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence. In this connection President Tito indicated the important role of the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia and the realization of this country's independence.

Mention was also made of the support which the nonalined countries can afford the just struggle of Namibia, the activities of the nonalined movement, of which SWAPO is a member and certain current problems on the African Continent.

The conversation was attended by Marin Cetinic, deputy chairman of the SAWPY conference; Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of SAWPY Central Committee Presidium Secretariat; Milivoje Maksic, adviser to president of the republic on foreign policy questions; and Niki Kapuka Nauyala, head of a department in SWAPO.

MINIC CONTINUES TALKS WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD101208Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister, held official political talks this morning. In the exhaustive and friendly exchange of views most attention was paid to current international problems.

Particular attention in today's talks was devoted to questions concerning European developments in the context of the recent Belgrade CSCE meeting. Identity or great proximity in views was manifested by the two sides over the results of this meeting.

The two countries' heads of diplomacy and their colleagues also exchanged views on the process of the relaxation of tension in the world, the problem of disarmament and the North-South dialog.

The Yugoslav-Finnish talks will continue this afternoon. The two ministers are expected to continue their exchange of views on current international problems and mention will certainly be made of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland.

Further Details

LD102150Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 10, TANJUG--Milos Minic, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs, with their closest aides at their sides, continued their talks this afternoon. The 2d round of their exchange of opinions included current international questions and overall Yugoslav-Finnish bilateral relations.

The two ministers paid special attention to the situation in the Horn and south of Africa, crisis focuses in the world, above all to the latest course of developments in the Middle East and Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon.

With keen interest, Minic and Vayrynen considered the problem of disarmament and, within this context, talked on the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament and the two countries' further activities relating to this important gathering. During the talks, they also exchanged views on the non-aligned countries' activities in the light of the nonaligned meetings in Kabul and Belgrade soon.

As to bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Finland both sides asserted that cooperation favorably develops in all domains, conditions exist for enriching their economic relations which should take on new and better developed forms of cooperation, and this also applies to the field of culture, tourism and others, it was said.

Toasts at Luncheon

LD101648Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade: Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal luncheon today in the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs building in Novi Beograd in honor of Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister.

Present at the luncheon, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were representatives of political, social and cultural life and other prominent Yugoslav guests.

During the lunch Milos Minic and Paavo Vayrynen proposed toasts.

In his toast Milos Minic began by saying that the numerous meetings between President Tito and President Kekkonen and their personal friendship provided fresh incentive for the promotion of bilateral relations and all-round cooperation on an equal footing. The meetings and talks between other leading political personalities of the two countries and the numerous reciprocal visits by parliamentary delegations and sociopolitical organizations have also made an important contribution toward the constant expansion of the spheres of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland. However, not all the possibilities are exhausted, particularly in the sphere of economic relations. I believe that your visit and our talks will stimulate the adoption of new initiatives toward the strengthening of economic relations and the bolder application of modern forms of economic cooperation, since the real conditions for this do exist.

In the policies of our two countries, Milos Minic went on, there is great similarity in views and standpoints on the most important questions of the present-day world such as detente, the conservation of peace and security in the world, disarmament, the building of a new international economic order, the solving of the existing crises in the world and so forth. This makes possible fruitful cooperation between our two countries in efforts made by the international community to resolve these problems. In this context I would particularly like to stress the very good cooperation which we brought about within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations. We are firmly convinced that it is of paramount importance that this cooperation should be further promoted, the more so as the Helsinki final act is being implemented slowly.

We have constantly drawn attention to the fact that there is a tendency for detente to be kept within a bloc framework instead of all countries associating in their efforts to make it a universal process, for it to spread to all regions of the world and all areas of international relations and for all countries and peoples of the world to take an equal part in it. Now, however, we must add to this that we are concerned over the apparent halt in detente which has led to a halt in the solving of almost all the most important international political and economic questions.

The recent Belgrade CSCE meeting was important for the strengthening of the process of detente in Europe, although its results did not live up to all the expectations of the European and world public. This does not, however, discourage us, for we are aware that the realization of the Helsinki final act is a long-term process and that its succesful implementation constantly demands new efforts from all of us. In this respect our two countries agree, and I believe that you share my view that in this regard we are confronted by many joint tasks. I would like to add here that the results of the Belgrade meeting constitute virtually the only important step forward recently and the only serious attempt toward finding a way out of the halt in the process of detente in Europe and the world. For this reason we oppose attempts to underrate the Belgrade meeting's importance for the promotion of detente and the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and further afield.

The nonalined, neutral and extra-bloc countries of Europe can be satisfied with the constructive efforts and active role which they play in the framework of the CSCE and which also found expression at the Belgrade meeting. Our joint participation within the framework of the group of neutral and nonalined countries constitutes a constructive contribution by our two countries toward the efforts and aspirations which we urge at the broader international level, too.

There is still no great progress in solving the problems of disarmament. For this reason Yugoslavia, like Finland, attaches great importance to the forthcoming special United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament in the hope that it will be a turning point in efforts toward beginning real and general disarmament under suitable international control.

Milos Minic went on to say that the crisis points, particularly the crisis in the Middle East and in the Horn of Africa, constitute a special danger to peace and security in the world. The situation in these sensitive regions is becoming increasingly conplex. A peaceful settlement to these crises and to all others with which the world is faced is possible only if we consistently respect the principles and decisions of the United Nations.

As you know, our country is making great efforts in this direction. We believe that with the increased involvement of all peace-loving countries it is possible to find lasting and just settlements which will accord with the essential interests of the peoples and countries of these areas.

The building of a new international economic order is a task of equal importance and urgency that faces the international community. It is our deep conviction that the developed countries should show more political readiness to involve themselves concretely in the solving of the acute world economic problems. Only through the joint efforts of the developed countries and the developing countries is it possible to construct a new more just international economic order. We value the efforts which friendly Finland is making in this direction and the aid which it extends to developing countries with a view to overcoming the deep gulf which separates the rich from the poor and the developing countries from the developed countries.

Yugoslavia, together with the other nonalined countries, urges the active implementation of the decisions reached at the fifth summit conference of nonalined countries in Colombo, which a Finnish delegation attended as guests. Also currently underway are intensive preparations for the conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries to be held at the end of July this year in Belgrade. We expect that this ministerial conference will bring about strengthened solidarity and action capability in the movement of nonalined countries, new activity and new initiatives in the movement. The strengthening of solidarity and unity among nonalined countries and of their influence in the development of international relations and the solving of international problems is in the interests of the preservation of peace and security in the world and the building of new democratic international relations, Milos Minic said in his toast.

In his toast Paavo Vayrynen reminded those present that the final document of the CSCE was signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

This historic event, Vayrynen said, has linked the name of the Finnish capital to the process of detente. The continuation of this process, which is important to us, has been guaranteed, despite difficulties which have arisen, at the recently ended Belgrade CSCE meeting. It is not fortuitous that the capitals of our countries have marked stages in the relaxation of tension. It can be stated without reservation that Yugoslavia and Finland have constantly aspired, and still aspire, in their foreign policy toward the expansion and deepening of the relaxation of tension. As builders of bridges between East and West, the Finnish minister added, and conscious of the fact that there can be no alternative to relaxation, they are fulfilling this task very well.

The final document presupposes the expansion of cooperation among states in all spheres. The development of relations between Yugoslavia and Finland during the past few years may be described as a concrete and positive example in this sense. The contacts between our countries have been lively, with the result that cooperation in many areas has already been achieved. One of the most important events for the development of our cooperation, Vayrynen said, was the visit by Milos Minic to Finland 2 years ago. Thus the development of this cooperation continues, acquiring increasingly broad content, and culminating in the meetings between the heads of state of our countries.

The name of Belgrade, the Finnish minister went on to say, is not only linked with the process of the CSCE but is also inseparably united to the movement of nonalined countries.

The long-standing and meritorious activity of Yugoslavia in this movement and the creation of a safer and more balanced world order based on peace is well known and valued everywhere, both here and in Finland. I would like to stress in particular the central importance and role of President Josip Broz Tito in the creation and development of this movement.

After reiterating that no real alternative could be found to the relaxation of tension, the Finnish minister stressed that the contrast between the North and South could be given no more suitable alternative than the accelerated building of bridges across the gulf which has appeared. He expressed the conviction that future economic relations must develop in a broader context than has been the case so far. These relations must be based on structural changes in the present system. For this reason Finland has unreservedly supported the UN resolutions relating to the new international economic order. For the same reasons Finland has also taken an active part in the dialog between the industrial countries and the developing countries. We believe that this dialog should develop primarily within the framework of the United Nations, for the United Nations is the only organization which can give universal competence to the agreements which have arisen as a result of global talks.

The relaxation of tension is also conditioned by real progress in the disarament sphere. The United Nations General Assembly special session will be the central event which will characterize both the overall situation in the sphere of disarmament and the continuation of action in this direction. It will afford the opportunity of determining the main principles of disarmament, the methods of negotiation of disarmament and a principled action program for the future. This would mean of itself an increase in the importance of the United Nations as an organization and would also be in the interests of the entire international community.

Concluding his toast, Paavo Vayrynen said that the preparation of the special session is proceeding in a constructive manner. Let us hope, he said, that this attitude toward this event will be continued and produce results.

SFRY'S DORONJSKI RECEIVES NEW CUBAN ENVOY

LD101812Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Stevan Doronjski today set out that at the Kabul meeting of the non-aligned coordinating bureau and the Belgrade conference of non-aligned foreign ministers serious attention will have to be given to unfavorable tendencies and occurrences within the non-aligned movement. This will be necessary in order to preserve and strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries, Doronjski said on the occasion of receiving credentials from new Cuban Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa.

Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Stevan Doronjski said that Yugoslavia and Cuba, as socialist and non-aligned countries, share equal responsibility for the state and prospects of international relations and that they are interested in the constant consolidation of the unity and action capacity of the non-aligned.

The new Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia, for his part, expressed satisfaction with the notable promotion in Yugoslav-Cuban relations. He set out that Yugoslavia and Cuba, as socialist and non-aligned countries, can develop even broader and more diverse cooperation in all fields.

Further Details

LD102152Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, who presented his credentials. The ambassador conveyed to President Tito, the government and peoples of Yugoslavia fraternal greetings from President Fidel Castro, the government and the people of Cuba. The ambassador particularly remarked on the glorious pages of heroism written in the book of history by the Yugoslav peoples in their struggle for national liberation, against fascism, to preserve independence, unity and socialist building. In this struggle over 1.7 million sons of Yugoslavia gave their lives for such high aims. On behalf of the party and people of Cuba the ambassador expressed respect for the sacrifices and congratulations on the great achievements which the peoples of Yugoslavia have made on the present-day world stage under the leadership of President Tito.

The ambassador noted with satisfaction the progress of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and stressed that Yugoslavia and Cuba, as socialist and nonaligned countries, can realize yet broader and more varied cooperation in all fields.

In this connection the ambassador emphasized the great significance for the development of Cuban-Yugoslav relations of the visit to Yugoslavia in 1976 by Fidel Castro and the talks which he had with President Tito. The visit contributed toward greater mutual understanding, peace, friendship, solidarity and cooperation among peoples.

Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Doronjski expressed thanks for the greetings and returned the greetings and best wishes of President Tito, the government and peoples of the SFRY to President Fidel Castro, the government and people of Cuba. In his reply Doronjski said, among other things, that the governments of the two countries constantly work for the further progress and yet more all-round development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations, which are in any case developing well. In this connection the visit to Yugoslavia of Fidel Castro made a significant contribution toward the intensification and enrichment of our relations and cooperation in all fields, and we are convinced that such cooperation, based on the principles of independence, full equality and mutual respect, corresponds to the long-term interests and desires of our peoples.

Vice President Doronjski went on to say that Yugoslavia and Cuba, as socialist and nonaligned countries, equally share the responsibility for the state and prospects of international relations and that they have a deep interest in the constant strengthening of unity and action ability of the nonaligned movement. Precisely for these reasons both countries are gravely concerned by the present unfavorable state of international relations, and in particular by certain phenomena and tendencies within the nonaligned movement itself.

Doronjski expressed the opinion that the forthcoming meeting of the coordination bureau in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade will have to very seriously engage in these problems, with the aim of preserving and consolidating the unity of the nonalined countries and he added that this task is all the more significant since next year we will hold the sixth nonalined conference in Havana.

Present at the cermony and at the talks were Slavko Kuhar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Budimir Loncar, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marko Drobac, advisor to the SFRY Presidency; and also diplomatic personnel of the Cuban Embassy in Belgrade.

DORONJSKI RECEIVES NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

LD1020347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the newly appointed ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Miguel Paulo do Rio Branco, who handed him his credentials. Ambassador do Rio Branco conveyed the most sincere wishes of the president, Army General Geisel, and the people of Brazil to President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Vice President Doronjski thanked him for his good wishes and returned the greetings and best wishes of President Tito and of the SFRY Presidency for President Geisel. In his speech, Doronjski noted that the relations between Yugoslavia and Brazil are developing successfully in various spheres in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding and he added that both governments are trying to develop and to enrich them further.

The recent visit to Brazil by the Yugoslav delegation led by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, and the talks he had with President Geisel and other responsible leaders of Brazil have demonstrated the prominent interests of both sides to further encourage all aspects of mutual cooperation. Vice President Doronjski also noted that Yugoslavia and Brazil are also successfully cooperating at the broader international level and this is understandable if one bears in mind the closeness of attitudes to many international issues as well as the fact that both countries, in their international activity, are paying considerable attention precisely to the issues which represented the essential part of the program of activities by the nonalined countries. In connection with this, Doronjski particularly stressed the successful cooperation of the two countries in the direction of establishing a new international economic order in the world, the right of every country to dispose freely of its natural resources, the right to one's own path and one's own development without external interference, the right of developing countries to unhindered use of nuclear energy and technology needed for their development and so on.

REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE CITY ELECTORAL CONFERENCE SESSION

President's Report

AU1109307 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU

[Dusan Nikolic and Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Excerpt] The first session of the city conference of the organization of the League of Communists of Belgrade, attended by about 700 delegates and guests, is being held in the period of a wide and substantively rich precongress activity within which the achieved results are being appraised and the directions of further work are being determined.

This was stated, among other things, by Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the city committee, in the report which he submitted today on the struggle of the Belgrade party organization for the further development of socialist self-management. Among others, Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, took part in the discussion. Dusan Nikolic and Zivojin Jerotijevic report from the Sava Center where the session of the city conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade is being held:

Great positive changes have been made in the League of Communists and in the society as a whole during this period between congresses and thus it is possible to speak about this period as one of the most fruitful periods in our postwar development, Dusan Gligorijevic noted at the beginning of his report and then he illustrated with a number of specifics on the results which have been achieved in Belgrade in all spheres of economic and social life. The material results achieved and especially the favorable political climate in Belgrade, Gligorijevic said, create the conditions for the League of Communists of Belgrade in the coming period to even more resolutely pursue its actions in developing the self-managing socioeconomic relations to insure a quicker and more dynamic development of the economy, of the social activities and of the total conditions for richer and more humane life of the working man.

Pointing out, in the continuation of his report, that our country's stability, to which Comrade Tito's revolutionary ideas and work have made a special contribution and for which his revolutionary ideas and work have been of the greatest importance, has created the conditions for a successful activity of Belgrade communists in the past period, in his report Gligorijevic particularly advocated the further development of the self-managing socioeconomic relation and the continuation of the reform of the city's political system.

Further, he especially referred to the role of banks in the self-managing socioeconomic system and said that the funds of the associated labor in the Belgrade banks must be directed in accord with the interests of the organizations of associated labor which have joined together in associations within the banks on the basis of self-management. This simultaneously implies that the funds will be directed in the entire country across all narrow territorial and other boundaries as far as the income interests of the organizations of associated labor reach.

In the section of his report on the political system in the city the president of the city committee especially advocated a strengthening of the role of the local community and the development of the delegate system. The delegate system must be capable of expressing a multitude of self-managing interests and of resolving the conflicts between these interests in a democratic way. Speaking then about the ideological-political training of members of the League of Communists, Dusan Gligorijevic said:

[Begin Gligorijevic recording] The time of ideological waverings and crises in the League of Communists, the time of its inflexibility and the time in which it was burdened by the breakthrough of the petit bourgeois mentality, passiveness and opportunism is now behind us. It was in the struggle for new social relations that a relatively quick settling of accounts was carried out with the promoters of liberalist, dogmatist, technocratic and other anti-self-managing orientations which found expression under the conditions of a general stagnation in the development of self-management. But this does not imply that today our society is completely free from anti-self-managing phenomena and tendencies.

This requires a concrete action against any form of opposition activity appearing either in culture and creative work or in the economic sphere or in the sphere of international relations. For this reason it continues to be an important task to work to further improve the ability of organizations of the League of Communists and of communists to react in good time and resolutely against these and other similar occurrences of opposition forces in the individual communities and in the individual cultural and other institutions and, what is important, to struggle through open public discussions. [end recording]

Discussing in conclusion the method of activity of the League of Communists and its members, Dusan Gligorijevic stressed that the League of Communists must be active within the front of organized socialist forces in the city and pointed out in this connection that the forms of organization and methods of work must not be their own purpose but rather that it is the results achieved through this work which are essential.

Tihomir Vlaskalic Address

LD102007Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Greeting participants in the electoral session of the town conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade on behalf of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, pointed out that the forthcoming congress of the League of Communists of Serbia will have two basic tasks--to analyze and assess the activity of the League of Communists of Serbia between the two congresses, and to answer questions on the further prospects for our society's development and also to explain the conditions and premises for the implementation of the goals which we set ourselves as regards the immediate future.

Expressing the conviction that the forthcoming congress of the League of Communists of Serbia would give a positive assessment of the activity of the League of Communists and on the results achieved in the past period, Vlaskalic stressed as the most significant points the basic aspects in line with which such a positive assessment could be made. What is at stake, Vlaskalic stressed, is the consolidation of the unity and action strength of the League of Communists of Serbia. Following the well-known crisis in the League of Communists of Serbia, in particular in its leadership, in the period of liberalism, after the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and the 10th LCY Congress, we took at first small and then increasingly bigger steps in the direction of consolidating the ideological-political unity and the actional strength of the League of Communists of Serbia and its social influence among the working and popular masses. Substantiating this with the information that the League of Communists of Serbia today has over 700,000 members, that there are some 18,000 basic League of Communists organizations and that the significant increase in the admission of young people to the party is also particularly impressive, Dr Vlaskalic stressed that it is on this that the strength and authority of the League of Communists among the workers and young people is based.

The past period convincingly shows that what is most dangerous for the League of Communists is the absence of a concrete program and platform of social development.

The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia stressed that only with a concrete program accepted by the broadest working and popular masses could the League of Communists be the party of the working masses and the initiator and organizer of socialist social transformation. On the other hand, it is on such a basis that the internal unity of the league can be built, actions aimed at continuous practical changes in society waged, factionalism and factional struggles eliminated and the ideological differentiation founded. What is at stake is the condition and premise necessary for a clear and precise ideological and political confrontation with all types of anti-self-managing and antisocialist alternatives.

In sounding a warning that there are still attempts by such forces to survive, to revive periodically and worm their way into political life, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia stressed the objective conditions for the existence of such tendencies which are still present in our society and in particular in the world around us which is based on different social relations. Such interests and consciousness, Vlaskalic says, regardless of how they are explained in the ideological, theoretical and practical sense, are contrary to the self-managing position of the working people and to equitable relations among our nations and nationalities, and they must inevitably come into conflict with the basic policies of the League of Communists.

In this context, Vlaskalic stressed that the LCY platform on the further development of our society which was determined at the 10th congress, has provided the basis giving us the historical right, on behalf of the future and the future life of our working people, to tell stubborn nationalism, bureaucratic moods or tendencies toward bourgeois restoration that they represent conservative and reactionary individuals and attempts which have come into conflict with the working class and their people and that they will be so described in the history of this age.

Vlaskalic sees the second main characteristic of the changes in the republic in the past few years in the decisive break with technocratic-liberalist tendencies in the constituting of social relations, in the rejection of the alliance with the bureaucratic alternative, in the persistent political orientation and commitment to the development of self-management. The socialization of the consciousness of the working masses about self-management and self-managing social relations, which we are building in practice, has been achieved, and it represents a more lasting value and qualitative characteristic.

The present situation, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia went on, gives grounds for believing that the awareness of the working people is spreading beyond the frameworks of inward-looking and mutually insufficiently linked basic self-management institutions in an attempt to link them up and base the entire operation on self-management. This process is very positive and represents the result of the policy and action of the League of Communists. Dr Vlaskalic then pointed out two dangers which could threaten the affirmation of this process. One is to abandon it to spontaneous, temporary attitudes, level of knowledge and consciousness in specific environments and even to anti-self-managing interests and tendencies. Then we would again under new conditions enter liberalist waters in the direction of uncertain solutions as regards the growth of social relations.

The second danger would be if we were to allow the consciousness and aspiration of the working people toward the further development of self-managing relations in all directions and in every sphere to begin to clash, without support, with bureaucratic and technocratic forces and forms of resistance in society. The results would be conflicts in many environments, the defeat of self-managing forces, demobilization, defensive attitudes and isolationism. Such situations exist in a series of environments in a purely classical form.

Continuing his speech at the electoral session of the town conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic spoke about what should be done in the League of Communists to insure that it continually adapts itself to new conditions and new tasks as the leading ideological-political force of the building of self-managing socialist society. In this sense several subjects are of particular significance. First: Certain statutory changes are necessary; they have already been prepared and will be submitted to the congresses. This refers to the rights and duties of a member of the League of Communists, to the democratization of interparty relations, to a personal sense of responsibility and public nature of work and to the adequate organizational standards of the League of Communists.

Second: We must resolve the reasons for the still slow changes in the social and class structure of the membership of the League of Communists.

The third subject refers to the degree of involvement and participation of the members of the League of Communists in ideological and political work and in the activities of the league as a whole. It is with justification, Vlaskalic went on, that we assess positively the impressive increase in the number of members of the League of Communists of Serbia between the two congresses. Before the seventh congress, the League of Communists of Serbia had 460,000 and today it has 715,000 members. The number of workers in the League of Communists of Serbia increased by 87,000 and of young people by nearly 200,000. I think, Vlaskalic said, that it should be stated that such a large increase in the membership of the League of Communists has still not reached full and satisfactory expression in political practice.

Discussing the ideological-political work in the League of Communists, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia stressed the need for raising the quality of ideological work, more systematic Marxist education, orientation towards permanency in work and in acquiring knowledge and accentuated orientation toward current problems and subjects of our society and of today's world.

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